REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,419.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1872. Subscription in Advance : { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the Gazette, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	4
Half Year ,,	2
Three Months ,,	14
One Month ,,	5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the Gazette is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country,

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY 30	Leave Colombo	9
,, Carwar ..... Dec. 2	,, Galle	10
,, Mangalore 3	,, Nerapatam	12
,, Cannanore 4	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Tellicherry 4	,, Madras	16
,, Calicut 5	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Beypore 5	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Cochin 6	,, Coconada	20
,, Alleppy 7	,, False Point	21
,, Tuticorin 8	Arrive CALCUTTA	23

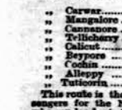
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUARDEL MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,098 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1872, at noon.

Nov. 1872.		Dec. 1872
Leave BOMBAY 22	Leave BUSHEH	11
Arrive Kurrachee 25	Arrive Fao	11
,, Gwadur 27	,, Bushire	13
,, Muscat 29	,, Bahrein	15
Dec	,, Linga	18
,, Bunder Abbas 1	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga 3	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire 5	,, Gwadur	24
,, Fao 7	,, Kurrachee	28
,, BUSHEH 8	,, BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 6th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. Heurneaux, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	,, 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	,, 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	,, 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Solwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 1st December. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£30	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th November 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£27	£17	Including Wines.
Suez	36	29	24	
Port Said	36	29	24	
Alexandria	39	32	24	
Messina	50	39	34	
Marlen	50	39	34	
Leghorn	50	39	34	
Genoa	50	39	34	
Marseilles transhipment at Genoa	52	42	35	
				Without Food.
			44	
			8	
			9	
			9-10	
			14	
			14	
			14	
			14	
			14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

LUSTRES AND CHANDELIERS,

MADE BY

A. J. NASH & CO., LONDON.

3 Light for Oil—Bronze Argand Lamps.
5 Light, for Gas only, very elegant.
6 & 8 Light for Gas, Oil, or Camphine.
12 Lights for do. do. do.

All new and very handsome Designs.

An Invoice of the above for Sale to the Trade only by

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "GEELONG" (1,564 tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. J. Baboy, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 19th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed or any chest of topihes, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 16th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Corbin, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

Fare.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500
For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, White, and Colored Piece Goods, &c., &c.

Also, a quantity of handsome furniture of the deceased gentleman, consisting of 1 set of blackwood dining-table in three pieces, sideboard, conversation couches, be st-ads, teapoys, round table, mirrors, a handsome mahogany almira, hatstand, French bedsteads, bookstand, ice box, chairs, telescope, a double door fireproof safe, &c., &c.

12 Cases Black Beads, Nos. 0 1, and 2.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Land Properties, consisting of a Bungalow, Chall and vacant pieces of ground at Churney Waudy, near Chira Bazar.

AUCTION SALE for the 23rd day of November 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, by order of the Mortgagee with the consent of the Executor of the estate of the late Nusserwanjee Manekjee Patloo, Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz. one Bungalow, containing by admeasurement about 3,213 square yards, one chawl, containing by admeasurement about 704 1-2 square yards, and 27 pieces of small vacant ground, varying in admeasurement from 100 to 130 square yards (in small suitable lots to suit the convenience of small purchasers) comprised under the following boundaries.

The above Bungalow, chall and 27 pieces of vacant ground will all be sold in one Lot only.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan, apply to the Undersigned.

Particulars of Boundaries.

On the east by Gi gaum or Breachcandy Road, on the west by the house of Cooverjee Byramjee Dadoowalla, on the north by the house of Framjee Manockji Colabawalla and Old Sonapore Road, and on the south by Churnebaudy Road.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1872.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM, NEAR GAUMDEVEE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to sell the undermentioned Property on the premises by Public Auction, in pursuance of the provision contained in the conditions of Sale of the proper y sold by Public Auction on the 7th day of August 1872, by order of Hagoba Bhaskarjee, and on account and at the risk of the First purchaser, Juggonath Cheemajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or Pension and Tax Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, near Gaumdevee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Bhoolesh wur sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax Land Revenue under No. 656, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the public road, or towards the west by the cart of Manockjee Muncherjee, on or towards the north by the temple of Sumbhoo Mahadeo, and on or towards the south by the house of late Putlajee Vituljee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Mody Khana Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

On TUESDAY, the 10th day of December 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, to wit, a Govind Bairoutna, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Yussoojee Jairam, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of December 1869 :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate and lying within the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Mody Street in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 69-, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 47, and bounded on the east by the said Mody Street, on the west by a public sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Shaik Dajee Oomer, and on the south by the house of Essa bin Khuliffe.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1871, respectively :
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker, G. I. P. Railway, No. 11, Meadow Street, has received a FRESH SUPPLY of choice selection of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, which are well worthy the inspection of Rajas, Chiefs and Nobility now residing in Bombay.

C. C. will be happy to call at their Residences with a few selected articles on receiving a day's previous notice.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—The Undersigned have for Sale at their Godowns the undermentioned well known and widely appreciated INDIAN TEAS, the produce of the celebrated Holta Estate.

	Packets.		In Bulk.	
	Packets	Retail per Packet.	For 30 lbs. & upwards.	For 10 lbs. & upwards.	For 50 lbs and upwards.
	lbs.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Orange Pekoe	6	Rs. 2	Rs. 1-8	Rs. 1-7	Rs. 1-6
Pekoe	5	1-14	1-6	1-5	1-4
Pekoe Souchong	5	1-12	1-4	1-3	1-2
Holta Mixture	4	1-8	1-1	1-0	The manufacture of these mixed Teas for sale in bulk will be discontinued.
Imperial Mixture	4	1-8	1-1	1-0	
Gunpowder	5	1-8	1-1	1-0	

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1872.

AT EIGHT ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, FOR CASH.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11D, 12, 12 enlarged, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket-book), 20 (same), 31 (rough), 31 interleaved, 32, 32 int., 33, 33 int., 34, 34 int., 35, and 35 int., of

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1873.

(*Booked at 10 copies to the Shilling.*)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE, JAPANESE.

MONDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1872, AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WITH

REDUCTION OF PRICES,

BEING THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING THESE UNRIVALLED ARTISTES IN BOMBAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Rs. 1
Stalls	,, 2	Pit	As. 8

TICKETS can be obtained and Seats secured by applying to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at eight o'clock; Representation commencing precisely at nine o'clock.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SECOND REPRESENTATION OF ROBERT HELLER, TUESDAY EVENING, 19th NOVEMBER.

LAST TIME IN BOMBAY OF THE DICE TRICK. THE WONDERFUL MILL. THE MONEY HUNT.

FIRST TIME OF THE SENSATION, ENTITLED, A NATIVE PRODUCTION.

SUPERNATURAL VISION BY Miss HAYDEE HELLER.

Reserved Seats at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co.'s, Rs. 4, 2½, 3, Rs. 2.

To commence at 9 P.M.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. GRANT ROAD.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE LONDON STAR COMPANY.

ONLY FOUR MORE PERFORMANCES.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE THE GREAT MARBLE STATUE DANCE, AS PERFORMED AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE (LONDON), FOR OVER 200 NIGHTS (CONSECUTIVELY).

EVERYTHING NEW TO-NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4
FAMILY TICKET (to admit 3)	,, 10
STALLS	,, 3
GALLERY	,, 2
PIT	,, 1

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, a BAZAAR will be HELD in the HALL of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE (near the Money School) Esplanade, where a large quantity of CHILDREN'S DRESSES of various sorts, and LADIES' FANCY WORK, some of it extremely valuable, will be exhibited FOR SALE.

The proceeds will be given for the promotion of Female Education in India.

All friendly to this good cause are respectfully invited to attend.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Kidgwady.

CRICKET KIT.

SINGLE,—DOUBLE,—TREBLE,—AND ALL-CANE, Treble Whalebone, Match, Practise, and

Presentation Bats;

by BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, & PAGE.

Best Treble Seamed, and Double Seamed,

Balls.

BATTING GLOVES; WICKET KEEPER'S GAUNTLETS;

Leg Guard; Stumps;

and ACCOUTREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOHN HALL AND SONS' RIFLE POWDER,

IN 1lb. FLASKS, Nos. 2 AND 6.

Wholesale to the Trade only.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Special Agents.

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH.

Attention is re-pectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

An elegant, substantial Paper, with a pleasant surface, for the Half Anna Postage.

MOURNING .....Rs. 3-8 { 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes } PLAIN.....Rs. 2-8

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

by Dobbs Kidd & Co. and De la Rue.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given :—

Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 16th September 1872.

"On the Ravee and Cheenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of Piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by the use of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1872 :—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine delivered at any nearest Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Capacity.	Inner diameter of Wells for which suitable.	Price.
Of 1 cubic foot	.. .. 2 feet ... .Rs.	30 0 0
1½ ,,	.. .. 3 ,, ... ,,	60 0 0
2½ ,,	.. .. 4 ,, ... ,,	100 0 0
4 ,,	.. .. 5 ,, ... ,,	150 0 0
6 ,,	.. .. 6 ,, ... ,,	200 0 0

Those of one cubic foot capacity are suitable for the smallest size of Irrigation Wells, and will sink them through sand to a depth and in positions hitherto considered impracticable. Those above 2 feet are worked but by a steam hoist or crab winch.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE, Agent for Mr. Bull's Patents, Lucknow.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO. CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Frictionless Bottles and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona and Byculla

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saw- and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, BY VARIOUS STEAMERS,

A FRESH STOCK OF

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

			Rs. As.
CIGARS,	No. 1	Per 1,000	90 0
Do.	,, 2	,, ,,	60 0
CHEROOTS,	,, 2	Cavite ,, ,,	70 0
CIGARS,	,, 2	do. ,, ,,	70 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Mr. NEUBERG, having secured the co-operation of Agents in the Tobacco Districts of established experience in this particular branch, has much pleasure in offering the following Musters, which for quality, price, &c., he submits as unequalled :—

			Rs. As.
DAWSON'S MUSTER,	No. 1	per 1,000	15 0
Do.	do.	PRIME ,,	18 0
Do.	do.	*selected* ,,	24 0
THOMPSON'S	do.	PRIME ,,	18 0
Do.	do.	*selected* ,,	24 0
Do.	do.	No. 1 ,,	15 0
HAVANNA SHAPE,		,,	16 0
NOBLE'S	do.	PRIME ,,	16 0
BREAKFAST	do.	do. ,,	12 0
MADURA, No. 1, a new Muster, *specially prepared for J. NEUBERG only*...			24 0
Do.	No. 2	do. do. ..	18 0
BLUCHER,	No. 1	do. do. ..	16 0
Do.	No. 2	do. do. ..	14 0

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,

Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

	Rs. As.
No. 1 .....Per 1,000	25 0
No. 2 ..... ,, ,,	20 0
No. 3 ..... ,, ,,	15 0
MANILLA SHAPE ..... ,, ,,	18 0

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

		Rs. As.
"INDIANA" CIGARS,	per Box of 250	6 0
Do.	per 1,000	22 0
"LONG" CHEROOTS,	per Box of 250	5 0
Do.	do. per 1,000	18 0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Rs. As.
BABINGTON LUNKAS .....Per 1,000	15 0
BURMAH ..... ,, ,,	13 0
SEDANS ..... ,, ,,	18 0
HAVANNA SHAPE ..... ,, ,,	20 0
LEISURE HOURS ..... ,, ,,	18 0
HALF HOURS ..... ,, ,,	16 0
OFFICE ..... ,, ,,	12 0

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIAN CIGARS.

	Per Box	Per 1,000	Rs. As.
HABANOS, in Boxes of 250	Rs. 5 0		18 0
BIJOUX do.	do. 5 0		18 0
REGALIAS do.	do. 4 8		16 0
CORTADOS do.	do. 4 8		16 0
NONPAREIL do.	500 6 0		11 0

TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.

	Rs. As.
BIRD'S EYE .....in ½ lb. Tins, per Tin	0 12
CUT CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
SMOKING MIXTURE..... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
LATAKIA ..... ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
IMPERIAL MIXTURE .. ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

	Rs. As.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF....per lb.	3 8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,,	2 5
Ditto ditto, AROMATIC FIVER... ,, ,,	2 0
CAVENDISH ..... ,, ,,	1 8
HONEY DEW ..... ,, ,,	1 8

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S VIRGINIA SHAG.....Per ½ lb. Tin, Rs. 3-0.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST ARRIVED FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A. ALLAN,

CIVIL, STAFF, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILOR,

17, APOLLO STREET.

A. ALLAN, respectfully invites the attention of his Constituents and the Public in General to his LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of NEW STOCK.

These Goods have been carefully selected by HIMSELF from the best Manufactories in England and the Continent, and he confidently asserts that they cannot be surpassed in Bombay for excellence of quality, being of superior texture and design.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS.

A Splendid Assortment of Fancy Silk mixed Coatings.
Black and Blue Merinoe, Black, Blue and Scarlet Serges.
West of England Tweeds in numerous variety.
A selection of best Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
Black, Blue, and Lavender Coloured Doeskins for Trouserings.

Black and White Silk Moire Antique for Wedding Vests.
Best White and Colored Diamond Quiltings for ditto.
A Variety of Coloured Cotton and Linen Drills for Trousers and Suits.
Particular attention to WEDDING OUTFITS.

NEW REGULATION INFANTRY AND STAFF CORPS BELTS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOLD LACE, GOLD AND SILVER COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Black Dress Hats Newest Style from the best Makers.
Black and Drab Pullovers, Cork lined quite a novelty.

A large Assortment of Hats, Helmets and Poggries of every description.

HOSIERY.

Shirts, Collars, Scarf Ties, Braces and Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
12,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	10p.c.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Mrc. Issue	2321
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
40,000	264	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ni.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 ni.
57,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·8·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	169·1·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42·10·0	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	126·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,430
2,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	290
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co	7,600
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co	2,725
200	500	all	50 p.ct.	Do New	475
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Do	920
100	1,500	...	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,130
500	1,800	all	40 "	Carwar Company	6,400
250	9 00	all	200 "	Colaba Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 "	East India Press Co	8,250
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Fort Press Co	980
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	French Press Co	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	990
200	4 00	350	425 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	615
125	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	2,200
100	1,000	250	...	Prince of Wales Press	210
30	85	750	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co	535
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde Press Co	...
				Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
750	2,000	all.	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co	575
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,700
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	870
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,270
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,050
900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	930
800	2,500	all	100p.s.	Oriental	2,690
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	2,050
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,162xd.
80,000	50	all	6½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	12 pa.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Trencher & Co	395
2,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 19 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	Rs. 11 1/2d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 3/4d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 15/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 1/2d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 9-16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 Do. do.	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-8 to 16-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold	100 touch ... 16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	104½
Four & half per cent	103½
Four per cent	101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New FrenchLoan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

CALCUTTA.—12TH NOVEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101 and 101-2, and small sums at Rs. 101-4 to 101-6.

4½ per cents., of 1873, a heavy amount, at Rs. 103-2, fair and small amounts, at Rs. 103-3 to 103-4.

—In Shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,420.

National Bank shares, 100, at Rs. 107 each, other lots at Rs. 108, for cash, and a time-bargain contract for 100 shares at Rs. 109, for delivery in one month.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market continues very quiet in consequence of the dull state of the home markets, and prices of 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, and 3 lbs. Madapollams have a downward tendency. But many first holders appear to be indisposed to effect sales at the above decline. The following sales are reported :—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4	11 6
500 "	"	"	40 "	39 " 6 "	"	4 3 6
1,500 "	"	"	40 "	39 " 8½ "	"	5 9 0
1,500 "	" Madapolams		32 "	24 " 3 "	"	2 2 6
250 "	"	"	32 "	24 " 2½ "	"	2 0 0
250 "	"	"	32 "	24 " 2½ "	"	1 12 6

COTTON.

The Market closed quiet with no change in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dholleras and Bhownuggur	Rs. 205 to Rs. 212
" Comptas	" 207 " 212
" Dharwar Sawginned	" 224 " 225
" Akote	" 226 " 228
" Comrawutee	" 216 " 220
New Comrawuttee	" 221 " 222
" Akote	" 228 " 229
" Hingughaut	" 258 " 260
Dholleras and Bhownuggur	" 218 " 220
" Broach M. G.	" 248 " 240

No purchases are reported to have taken place on Saturday, there being no enquiry at all.

YARNS.

The Market continues very dull, and prices are declining.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.	
	Wooden Ships "	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 15s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.	
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£2 15s.	4 Feb. ship's.
Trieste		£3.	
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Havre		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Not doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Ocean (s)	Woods	Co'ch, Nov. 14.
	William Lindsay	Sillery	Mauritius, Oct. 15.
17	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Ratlin	Carwar, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Runnymede	Feren	Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Assyrian (s)	Gray	Coast and Calcutta.
	Punjaub (s)	Sanders	Muscat, Aden, and Zanzibar.
	Bangalore (s)	Burne	Australia.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Guiselar	Coast and Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
14	Ellora (s)	...	Suez.
	Assyria (s)	...	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.			
14	York	...	Ganjam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia (s), 80 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

Riga (s), 2,000 dholla coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 20 bales hides and 67 bales skins, Soomar Abdoola and Co. ; 20 bales hides, Jafraabhoy Peerbhoy ; 97 packages hides, Sheriff Salimsheed ; 78 bundles hides, Sillamon Dawood ; 17 bundles E. teeth, Sakoor Oomanjee ; 163 pieces E. teeth, Runsoolall Girdhurlall ; 64 bundles hides, Nensee Gangjee ; 3 bundles and 48 pieces E. teeth, Kakabhoy Vullybhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Geelong (s), 1 bundle shawl, Hajee Zanall Abadin.

FOR ANCONA.

Australia (s), 16 bundles skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 20 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 40 chests M opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 8 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 10 chests M. opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib ; 20 chests M. opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co. ; 7½ chests opium, Sadasook Gopinath ; 12 chests M. opium, Sevlall Motilall ; 9 chests M. opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungrana ; 4½ chests M. opium, Bolaram Saboo ; 12 chests M. opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co. ; 39 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 19½ chests M. opium, Rahemtoola Habibbhoy ; 134 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 10 chests M. opium, Juggonath Ramjus ; 8 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 11 chests M. opium, Moolchund Dullechund ; 14½ chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Eden, Lieutenant and Local Captain, 26th Cameronians, on duty, from Kussowlie.

Willan, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Andrew, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Wheatley, Surgeon, 6th Regiment N. I., to join, to Belgaum.

Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.

Plowden, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Haupper.

Dumbleton, Colonel, Public Works Department, Bengal, to join, to Bareilly.

Wheeler, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, to join, to Allahabad.

Jameson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Mangalore.

Hall, Major, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 17.

Biggs, Major, Commissariat Department, Bengal, to join, to Umballa.

Kilby, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Bengal, to join, to Meerut

Green, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, Madras, to join, to Secundrabad.

Casey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Madras, to join, to Fort St. George.

Bolton, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, to Bangalore.

Hope, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 18	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 19	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	Dec. 6	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Nov. 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Register-d Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M., or on Board (8 annas late fee) to 7 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Nov. 18	Monday	Dec. 17
"	" 25	"	" 24
"	Dec. 3	"	" 31
"	" 10		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 19 Tuesday	Dec. 31
"	Dec. 3	1873
"	" 17 "	Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON At 3 P.M.

Saturday ..... Dec. 6

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bombay ; Bengal and Central Provinces ; Madras ; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh ; and Miscellaneous.

MILITARY ITEMS.

GENERAL NEWS—
The Arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy in Bombay.
The Great Ceremony of Investiture by His Excellency the Viceroy.
His Excellency the Governor General's Levée.
His Excellency the Governor's Levée.
His Excellency the Viceroy and the Native Chiefs.
Arrival of Rajahs, Princes, and Chiefs.
The Viceroy in the Punjab.
The Viceroy at Sukkur.
The Viceroy at Hydrabad.
Arrival of the Troop Transport Euphrates.
Departure of H. M.'s Troop-ship Jumna.
Captain Tulloch's Drainage Report.
The Drainage and Conservancy of Bombay.
Khandeish and Nassick Relief Meeting.
Aden News Report.

NEWS-LETTERS—
Mhow.
Allahabad.
Central India.
Jodhpore.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Organization of the Royal Artillery.
The East African Slave Trade and the Bombay Government.
The Trade and Navigation of the Bombay Presidency.
The Position of Englishmen in India.
Russia in Central Asia.
Revelations in regard to the African Slave-trade.
The Past and Present of Bombay.
The Viceroy's Reception.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders.

COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Companies in Liquidation—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, and B. B. & C. I. Railway—Bombay Price Current.

SHIPPING—
Bombay : Arrivals and Departures—Madras : Arrivals and Departures.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
Political Letter.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
Military Letter.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is also a bright belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen, and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far off land would be guilty of a unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of really the excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

NOTICE.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS and Officers in Military Staff employ, who are desirous of attending the DURBAR, are requested to apply at the Brigade Major's Office on TUESDAY next, for Tickets of Admission for themselves and the Ladies of their Families.

All other persons, who have received Tickets of Admission to the Chapter of the Star of India, and who may wish to witness the Durbar, are requested to call at the Secretariat, between the hours of 11 A.M. *and* 5 P.M., *on TUESDAY next, when they will receive, as far as the altered arrangement of the Tents will allow, Tickets for the Durbar.*

NOTICE.

RESIDENTS in the Bhendy Bazaar, Paidhonie, Coppersmith Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road, Church Gate Street, Bazaar Gate Street, and Shaik Memon Street, are invited to illuminate their houses by 6 p.m. in the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, as His Excellency the Viceroy will drive through the abovementioned streets on that night instead of on Thursday night, as previously notified.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—TYLER—November 9th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. Maule, Eliott Lankins Robertson, Captain 106th Light Infantry, to Helen Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Iredell Tyler, Rector of St. Giles in the Fields and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

DEATH.

GUJANUN—November 15th, on Kolbadavi Road, the only son of Mr. Narayen Kossowjee, of the Commissariat Office, Bombay, aged 2 years and 2 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITZPATRICK—November 11th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Henry Fitzpatrick, of a son.

HUNT—November 10th, at Mooltan, the wife of W. Hunt, Esq., Executive Engineer, I. V. S. R., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHORT—BUTFOY—November 12th, at Trinity Church, Bellary, by the Rev. George English, Robert Donald Shortt, Madras Police, to Helen, daughter of Lieutenant G. Bu foy, Barrack Master.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—November 8th, at Lahore, Mr. J. W. Armstrong, late Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, aged 60 years.

CROOKSHANK—November 11th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain J. C. Lyster, Martha, widow of the late John Crookshank, Esq., Collector of Assessment, Madras, aged 69 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

HUNT—November 11th, at Mooltan, Mary Augusta Woodruff, the beloved wife of W. Hunt, Esq., Executive Engineer, I. V. S. R., aged 27 years.

WATSON—November 11th, on board the ship, William Watson, of Glasgow, commander of the British ship St. Mungo.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1872.

THE pay of the army is a subject which is always of vital importance to a Government. As H. E. the Viceroy is now in Bombay, we think the opportunity a favorable one for drawing it to his notice, and shall on the present occasion confine our remarks to the Native Cavalry branch. Important as it is that under any system of organisation this subject should receive the deepest and most critical attention, it is in the case of Silladar Cavalry, in a peculiar degree paramount on the authorities that in fixing the amount they should be fully impressed with all the services that may be required of such a corps, and that they should provide for such services on a liberal and efficient scale. A sufficiency of pay in a Silladar Regiment is the back-bone of the whole system, on it hinges the entire efficiency of the Regiment ; in a word, the system stands or falls by it. Establish a good method of organisation and pay the men well, and you have the finest Light Cavalry that can be conceived ; go on the opposite system and cut the pay of the men down to an illiberal standard, and you have vanity and vexation as the result. One of these things will happen—the Regiment will either live within its means, in which case a loose standard of efficiency may be anticipated ; or beyond them, and thus get into debt and into the hands of soucars ; or possibly you may have a Regiment which, though by dint of great energy and labour on the part of its officers it may manage to keep up a respectable appearance under favourable conditions, yet let it be subject to any severe strain, and it will be like the house built by the foolish man on sand, "and the rain descended, and "the floods came, and the winds blew upon that "house, and it fell, and *great was the fall of it.*" The truth of these remarks appears so palpable and self-evident, that it is difficult to conceive why it should ever become necessary to draw the attention of Government to the subject ; and yet that it has become necessary is apparent enough when we see the old rates of pay sanctioned years ago still in force, notwithstanding the difference of the times. Not only has the price of grain and grass increased immensely, but the requirements of modern times, and the great reduction in the cavalry of late years, demand that in the small force now kept up, the Silladar should provide himself with a better style of horse, arms and equipments than those in use in the old days of the Irregulars. In years gone by, when the Irregulars were at the zenith of their fame, so long as the men were tolerably well equipped, and fought well in their rough costume, Government was satisfied. Commissariat Officers did not insist in turning out these men smart and spruce in appearance like Dragoons. Native saddles and bridles, native swords, unpolished and uncouth-looking, jack boots big enough to contain the men's legs and their hookahs too ; these were considered serviceable enough equipment for the irregular horseman ; but times have now changed, the old fusty kogeers and Mahratta bits have given way to English saddles and bridles, a superior style of horse and equipment has been introduced, and breech-loading carbines must soon displace the wretched, useless smooth-bores now in use, and yet notwithstanding all these changes in the conditions of a Silladar's existence, notwithstanding that much more is in every way expected from a Silladar corps than used to be the case in the days of the old Irregulars, still the increase of pay is so slight as to be scarcely appreciable. It is true that compensation for dearness of forage is now allowed, but this method of increasing the pay is open to several objections. In the first place the mode of calculating it is unfair to the men, for the ration of 30 lbs. of grass and 8 lbs. of gram is only sufficient for the horses and not for the ponies too. Government has ruled that anything over Rs. 15 a month in the cost of feeding a horse on the scale above mentioned is to be paid as compensation. Let us examine this order a little closely. The Government allowance for the feeding of a horse is Rs. 20, anything over Rs. 15 a month in the cost of feeding and horse is to be paid as compensation, leaving a balance of Rs. 5 in favour of the Silladar ; but does that Rs. 5 go into the pocket of the Silladar ? No, by no means, and we will explain what expenses it has to meet. It has to pay for the purchase of a luggage pony, in the proportion of one for every two horses (for the Government proportion of 1 to 3 is insufficient) ; it has to pay for the monthly feeding of that pony, to pay for a syce for every two horses, to subscribe Rs. 2½ a month to the Horse Fund to enable the Commissariat Officer to purchase a 350 rupee horse, calculating that a horse lasts 10 years. It has to pay for English saddlery, for efficient jhools, head and heel ropes ; it has to pay for the purchase of horse shoes, and the price of the farrier's labour for putting them on, for Government allow no farrier allowance to Silladar Cavalry, &c., &c. ; and we think it may be fairly stated that for all these expenses Rs. 15 and not Rs. 5 are required. Then again, nerricks on which compensation is awarded are very unsatisfactory things, and by no means always a fair test of the rates current during the month. We know of cases where gross injustice has been done to men in Silladar Regiments from the nerricks furnished by the civil authorities having been entirely wrong, and it is needless to observe that in cases of detected bodies of men this might act occasionally to the prejudice of Government, as it often does to that of the men. Lastly, it is inexpedient even if nerricks were always correct, to pay the men under a system by which, after due calculation, it is found they can just exist and no more. The standard system is a contract between the men and the Government, and the terms should be drawn out in a fair and liberal spirit. The authorities have decided that a higher standard of efficiency is required of the Silladar cavalry now in existence than used to be the case in former days. We do not for one moment wish to assert that the changes required are not a vast improvement on the old state of things, but we do stoutly maintain that it is not reasonable for Government to expect a highly equipped and well mounted Regiment on an allowance which is only sufficient for a mounted policeman.

Let any man who wishes to convince himself of the utter inefficiency of the present rate of pay take a pencil and a piece of paper, let him in calculating the expenses of keeping up an asamee, recollect that a Silladar has not only to purchase his horse, but that he has to feed him, that he has to buy his own saddlery, head and heel ropes, jhools, horse brush, shoes, &c., &c., that he has to purchase and feed a pony for every two horses he may own, that he has to keep a syce for every two horses ; let him calculate the expenses of all these items at the present rates, and we would ask him, not only whether he does not think the present rate of Rs. 20 even with compensation preposterous, but further, whether it is not a matter of wonder to him how in Heaven's name even the appearance of a Cavalry Regiment can be kept up at all. Let him also look at the pay of the soldier let him bear in mind that he has to feed himself and his family, purchase and keep up his uniform, jack boots, great coat, sword, carbine and all the other various articles of clothing and equipment, and in calculating the pay necessary for the same we would ask him, would he believe it that a liberal Government expects all these things out of a miserable pittance of Rs. 10 a month, the pay of a common cooly!! The Government should at once order a mixed Committee formed of Officers representing the various corps, and they should receive instructions to draw out revised rates of pay, not only as regards the horse allowance, but for the personal pay of all ranks below the grade of Russaldar. The rates should be fixed on a liberal scale in accordance with the requirements of the times, and *compensation should be absolutely abolished.* It would be easy enough to write quires on the subject, but our object is to be brief, concise, and to the point. There is a grave error in the present system of underpaying the men, an error which may one day tell with fatal effect against the Government. It has been our duty to bring that error to the notice of the authorities, and it only remains for them to take the hint and act on it. We repeat the present scale of pay to the Native Cavalry is only sufficient for a Mounted Police, and if such is the intention of Government, the tax-paying portion of the public have a right to demand that the police force should at once be reduced.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

MR. GOSCHEN ON THE NAVY.

HURRICANE IN DENMARK.

LATER ACCOUNTS OF THE HURRICANE.

GERMANY.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, 15TH NOV.

The Common Council of the Corporation of London have resolved to apply to Parliament to establish a Tribunal of Commerce in London.

The Penshall Colliery in Staffordshire is flooded and twenty-two lives have been lost.

It is probable that the Tichborne Trial will be postponed until the Hilary term.

LONDON, 16TH NOVEMBER.

The Burmese Embassy has gone to Paris.

Captain Bean Smith has been created a Companion of the Star of India.

LONDON, 17TH NOV., MORNING.

Mr. Goschen in a speech made at Bristol yesterday vindicated the Naval policy of our Government and deprecated the groundless panic which had arisen regarding the state of the Navy. He strongly expressed his views concerning England's obligation to suppress the slave-trade, and stated that the whole of the Australian squadron was to be engaged in that duty, besides which five swift cruisers were being built with the same object.

A terrific hurricane has occurred throughout Denmark, causing great inundations. Thirty-four ships are reported to have been wrecked.

LONDON, 17TH NOV., AFT.

Advices from Haralsund (in Denmark) state that the total loss by the hurricane is eighty vessels. There is great suffering throughout the country, all the wells have been flooded, large numbers of cattle have been drowned, and many people have perished.

BERLIN, 15TH NOV.

Severe inundations have occurred in North Germany.

King William is about to create life members of the Herrenhaus to carry out reforms.

VERSAILLES, 15TH NOV.

The Right and Right Centre of the National Assembly have resolved to coalesce.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 15TH NOVEMBER, NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	60,000	Bales.
" " "	Surats 14,000	"
Actual Stock of Cotton	465,000	"
" " "	Surats 299,000	"
Total Weeks Imports of Cotton	41,000	"
" " "	Surats 7,000	"

LONDON, 15TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.
Fair Dhollera, 6 13/16d.
The Manchester Market has been steadier.
7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 10½d.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 9s. 3d.
40s. Mule Twist ..... 1s. 2½d.
There is a recovery in the Stock Markets, but the stringency continues severe.
Eight million lbs. of wool were burnt at Boston.

LONDON, 16TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but unchanged.
Fair Dhollera, 6 13/16d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10½d.
4 per cent. Government Securities ..... 94.
4½ do. do. do. ..... 98.
5½ do. do. do. ..... 105.
Consols ..... 92¾.
Total Coin in Bank of France ..... £ 31,625,000
" Notes do. do. £103,875,000
Oriental Bank shares ..... £42-10s.
Chartered " " ..... £16.
Do. Mercantile shares ..... £25.
Hongkong and Shanghai ..... £47.
Departure for Bombay.—The s.s. Hutton on the 15th inst.

AN Executive Council was held by the Viceroy at Government House, Parell, on Saturday.

THE Viceroy will hold a levée at the Council House, Poona, on Saturday next.

NOT only Bengal, but almost every province in Hindostan, has been afflicted with fever this year.

OFFICERS visiting the Camp of Exercise are desired to enter the dates of their arrival and departure in a book, which will be kept for the purpose, in the Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters' camp.

As a consequence of Sir John Strachey taking advantage of his well-earned leave, Mr. Bayley will continue to occupy his seat in the Legislative Council, and Mr. Dampier will officiate in the Home Office for Mr. Bayley.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction leave being granted to officers desirous of visiting the Camp of Exercise, in such proportion as will not interfere with the duties of the station or corps to which they belong.

MR. LOWE, respecting whom we gave insertion to a paragraph some days ago, has no intention of throwing up his lucrative Calcutta practice. His engagement in MacCarthy's case which led to his enrolment at Allahabad, is quite an affair by itself.

THE *Indian Daily News* makes a remark which we would think sufficiently derogatory to bear correction. It says "just at present princes are more plentiful than blackberries in the town of Bombay." If the casual had reflected for a moment, he would have connected the above to "city" of Bombay. Have we not a Bishop and a High Court ?

THE *Punjab Times*

with a large satin bow hanging from the shoulder, and accompanied by his pages, little fellows dressed in cavalier style, who walked with a martial stride that won them universal approbation. The body-guard halted and drew up by the side of the carpet a little nearer to the pavilion then the company of the 83rd, and when the procession reached the tent it opened up in line and the Viceroy and his pages passed onwards to the dais. All in the pavilion rose; the signal was given to the saluting battery, and the booming of cannon mingled with the music of the band. When the firing ceased, His Excellency took his seat in the chair, and the short pause that occurred gave the audience an opportunity of criticism which they did not loose. The Viceroy was evidently nervous, and we do not wonder at it, because we do not think that he ever saw such a scene before as this one in which he was now the centre. To the right of the little area in front of him sat Scindia, who wore a plain puggree and a purple gown (to which he had fastened his Star of India) surmounted by the long blue robe of the Order, and behind the uninviting-looking Maharajah of Gwalior stood his Political Agent, who rubbed shoulders with Scind a's bannerbearer. Behind these again were Scindia's attendants, some of whom, thin-faced and crafty as well as cruel-looking, showed by their presence there that he does not hold with Cæsar that "men with hungry looks" are dangerous, and has no desire therefore to have about him "men that are fat—sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights." On the right of the Maharajah of Gwalior, Travancore, fat and happy-looking, took his stand, wearing a glittering robe of cloth of gold and a little tight-fitting white turban that sparkled with jewels which the sun-light was making prisms of. He also had a banner holder near him. Then near to him stood the Rao of Kutch, with a large number of attendants, expensively dressed, standing at his back. On the left of the Viceroy and sitting right in the gaze of the European gallery, Rewah's painted face and pink-coloured gloves at once arrested attention. He wore a crown like a Pope's tiara, made of gold and jewels, with a splendid diamond in the centre, while a plume of feathers rose somewhere from the back of it. His splendidly-made frame, which did not in appearance belie the report that he has slain his three-score and eight tigers, was covered with jewels. Four necklaces, one of pearls, one of emeralds, one of rubies, and one of gold from which the jewel of his Grand Commandership was suspended, covered his chest, and drawn over the fingers of his gloves, huge diamond rings sparkled and blazed whenever he moved his hand. He wore a puce-coloured robe of silk beneath his robe of the Star of India. His attendants and banner holders were queer, half-savage looking fellows dressed with half helmets and scale armour. But none of the native princes won the regard which Sir Salar Jung did. Tall and graceful-looking, although aged, the Nizam's Prime Minister wore no more conspicuous mark than his plain little white cap and robe and jewel of the Star of India. Ease and gentlemanliness characterised his movements, and his appearance bore out his fame for astute statesmanship and comprehensive management of arduous political affairs. The dais itself was a rare little picture—the Viceroy sitting with his arms resting on his great chair, his little pages, the sons of our Commissioner of Police, sitting on the steps at each side of him, and winning admiration from every one for the ease with which they wore their slouched and feathered hats, and set off their blue satin doublets and trunk hose gussetted with gores of silvery satin; and the mace-bearers behind the State chair, holding mysterious gilt, flambeaux-looking instruments, which few knew the name of and most were content to dignify with the appellation "fasces of Hindostan," the bearers being, of course "lictors" of the same interesting country. When the last gun had fired, His Excellency commanded the secretary to declare the Chapter open. This was done, and Mr. Aitchison stepped forward, made his obeisance to the Grand Master, and proceeded to call over the names of the Knights Grand Commanders. For those who were absent, Mr. Le P er Wynne responded, and Scindia, Rewah, Travancore, Kutch, and Sir Salar Jung answered for themselves. Scindia's bow was short and decisive, Rewah's something clumsy, but Salar Jung's, as he slowly rose, drew himself up to his full height, and bent slightly forward, showed much dignity and ease of deportment. The Secretary reported to the Grand Master that the sole business before the Chapter was the investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the Honourable John Strachey under Her Majesty's warrants, whereupon Colonel Phayre, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Aitchison stepped forward, bowed to the Grand Master, and marched down to the southern entrance to meet the Begum. "What is she like?" "I wonder if she will be veiled!" were the exclamations which were now heard on every side, and the short time that elapsed between the Begum's arrival and the despatch of the deputation to fetch her was rather interesting, not to say exciting. The procession returned in the following order:—

Spears.
Maces.
Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department bearing the Insignia of the Order.
Secretary of the Order.
The two Junior Knights Commanders.
Officer bearing the furled Banner of Her Highness.
HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.
Pages and Attendants of Her Highness.

When the procession entered the tent disappointment was expressed on every side, because the Begum was veiled, so that all that could be seen of the great lady was a little moving mass of not very shapely white millinery and pale blue silk surmounted by a square hood with a wreathe of flowers bound round the top. Her features could not by any possibility be recognised, and all that could be identified were her feet, which were incased in English boots, the tops of which were just touched by the silk trousers which Mussulman ladies generally wear. She was accompanied by her daughter, who was dressed in a similar manner. She went towards the dais and bowed, and the impression which this action made upon the spectators was that she had accomplished a difficult feat at blind man's buff. Half the interest in the ceremony was gone from the moment that the Begum's impenetrable veil was discovered, and we think it was a pity that she had not on such an occasion risen superior to native prejudices and received her honours with her face uncovered. Mr. Aitchison delivered the sovereign's warrants to the Grand Master. These bore words to the effect that Her Majesty had been pleased to honour the Begum thus because of the esteem in which she was held and the distinguished services she had rendered to the Indian Empire. In directing that the investiture should proceed, His Excellency the Grand Master enjoined Sir Richard Temple and Sir Edward Russell, the two youngest Knight Commanders of the Order, to robe Her Highness. This was done, and in a few seconds she was invested with the long silk robe and the ribbon and badge and star of the Order. She then stumbled to the foot of the dais, the long mantle almost tripping her up, and kneeling there, was invested with the collar by the Grand Master, who said these words:—

"In the name of the Queen, and by Her Majesty's command, I here invest you with the honourable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander."

Then there was a flourish of trumpets and a salute of nine guns, and Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal rose up a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. She next went through some formalities of signature, after which she received the congratulations of her brother Knight Grand Commanders. When she reached her seat next the Rao of Kutch her banner was unfurled over her head.

A somewhat similar ceremony was then proceeded with in regard to Sir John Strachey. When Sir Richard Temple and Sir Edward Russell had pinned on the insignia, Sir John knelt before the Viceroy, who placed the blue riband and badge of the order round his neck. Sir John then retired, and the newly-invested Knight Commander, after signing the promise required by the statutes, resumed his seat, evidently in a state of considerable excitement. The Secretary then represented that there was no further business before the Chapter, and the Grand Master rising commanded him to declare the Chapter dissolved. A procession of Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India, Knights Commanders of the Star of India, and Companions of the Star of India, thereupon formed and left the Chapter Tent, and returned to the Assembling Tent in the same order as when it entered, under a royal salute, a Grand March being performed and the guard of honour presenting arms.

Thus terminated the finest ceremonial ever witnessed in Bombay. During its performance the crowd on the roads remained undiminished, and the moment that the Chapter dissolved a rush was made for carriages in the Mayo road on one side, and in the Victoria road on the other, which was the road by which the Viceroy and most of the Rajahs and Princes returned. As His Lordship's carriage passed along, he frequently acknowledged the hearty cheers of the crowds, which rang from one end of the Esplanade to the other and were re-echoed from the State rooms of the new Secretariat. His Excellency's carriage turned from Victoria road into Church Street road, and then into the Esplanade Main road, along which it proceeded in the direction of Parell, and nearly up to the gates of Government House, he was cheered in a way which showed how much the great performance of the day had been appreciated.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 25TH OCTOBER.

MR. E. J. REED, who, as Chief Naval Constructor, built us so many war vessels on ingenious models and raised our navy to its present state of efficiency and ugliness, has suddenly taken alarm at the achievements of foreign nations, and especially of Russia, in the broad field of naval architecture. This ill-used naval architect, sore no doubt, and with good reason too, at the scurvy treatment he has received from the powers at Whitehall, has installed himself critic-in-chief to the Admiralty, and in a letter to the *Times* has overhauled the doings of "my Lords" from Kelson to truck in a manner which has sent a chill through the hearts of all of us who fancied that we were in comparative safety owing to the strength of our Navy. Writing "more in sorrow than in anger," he lays before us unpleasant facts, put forth with so much confidence and at the risk of his own reputation, that the letter of last Monday has set all us Islanders gravely thinking. There is no ignoring such a letter, penned as it is by one of the most eminent of living authorities on naval construction; and it would be worse than folly to ascribe these sharp criticisms wholly to chagrin and disappointment. With England it must ever be an axiom that its fleet must, to guard her island shores, be the strongest afloat. It was thought that, though there might be defects in our army which we have resolutely set about to remedy, our first line of defences was incomparably sound and invincible. We had no cause to fear all the navies of the world arrayed against ours. But this pleasing notion must be banished now, though it was no more than the truth till the last two years. During the seven years of Mr. Reed's tenure of office iron armour plating had increased seven-fold in weight and thickness, and we had outstripped all nations. When he first assumed the reigns of office in Whitehall, the Achilles, carrying 4½ inch armour and 4½ ton guns, was our most powerful war vessel, and he left us with the Devastation, with 12 inch armour and 35 ton guns. Since then we have been resting on our oars, and other maritime nations have been forging ahead, and in Peter the Great, Russia possesses an iron-clad ship capable "of steaming into English ports and a more powerful vessel than any we possess." Germany is rapidly constructing a navy, and has now iron-clads capable of meeting our most powerful vessels, and even third class States have vessels which surpass in strength the Superb, the newly projected vessel which incumbers Chatham dockyard. We have in fact been standing still. In numbers no doubt we are beyond any other power, and could bring fully forty iron-clads into the line of battle, but with these new fangled floating batteries superiority in individual vessels is everything, for either the Devastation or Peter the Great could contend as easily with twenty broad-side vessels as with one. In the Devastation we have a sea-going gun-carriage mounting immense guns, with great thickness of armour-plating, and enormous stowage for coals, but that we must arrive at is the most powerful and formidable ship that can be built, and with our present knowledge it can scarcely be maintained that the Devastation fulfils this description. The steps in the development of naval architecture are progressive, tedious, and frightfully expensive; our fleets cost us just ten millions sterling per annum; but we must suffer all this to obtain what to us is a *sine qua non* the *ne plus ultra* of a fighting vessel, unless indeed that, in accordance with the Gladstone policy, it be cheaper to fight with gold than with iron, and that the new system of arbitration upon *ex post facto* rules has rendered it needless for us to heed the rapid growth of Continental navies or endeavour to keep up ours to their standard. Even respecting our most powerful vessel, the Devastation, Mr Reed tells us that we are entertaining signal and dangerous delusions, that "the hump we have raised on her back" is an item of grave danger to her safety, that the superstructure will for a certainty be pooped forming a *cul de sac* for the reception of the sea, to heave her under as was the unfortunate Captain, or that it will be blown away by the fire of the vessel's own guns, which it now obstructs. Had she been left as he designed her, "a low free board monitor" she could safely have steamed 3,000 miles anywhere and in any weather, but this broad side superstructure has, comparatively speaking, ruined her, and he energetically expresses a hope that "My successors will have the wisdom to abandon a feature which is without a single merit worthy of mention, which no seaman can possibly affirm from experience to be secure, and which introduces into a powerful ship a risk of disaster. They have made scores of expensive alterations in my ships which I disapprove, but of which, as they are of secondary importance, I do not complain. Here we have a thing of which I do and must complain, which I hold to be entirely wrong and dangerous, and which, if it leads to evil after these warnings, will cover others besides themselves with deserved disgrace." What we have done during the past two years amounts in his opinion to this—"In point of fact the energies of the Admiralty, the labour of the dockyards, and the moneys voted by Parliament has been entirely consumed during Mr. Goschen's term of office in finishing the ships which others began, in altering many of them, and in building small vessels, which however valuable as adjuncts to a powerful navy, are ridiculous when made to take the place of such a navy." But it is not on the subject of our vessels alone that the ex-Constructor does us such good yeoman duty. He tells us the new docks now being constructed at Chatham and Portsmouth are unsuitable for the broad armour-clad vessels of the future, and that in time to come we shall have to pull down these costly structures and build others. Having finished these wholesale but still richly deserved condemnations, Mr. Reed proposes two remedies. First as the weight of armour and guns is increasing, and must do so hereafter, it is our business to broaden and shorten our iron-clads much more than heretofore: it may not be advisable to resort to the exaggerated circular type adopted by Russia; but shorter and broader the vessels must be, if they are to fight those of Russia and Germany. I am surprised that the possibility of Whitworth's compressed steel working a radical change in naval architecture armaments has not struck Mr. Reed, or any of his many friends or critics. In conclusion, he very properly argues that the abolished office of Constructor to the Navy should be recreated, and that the Controller of the Navy should have a seat on the board. It should not depend on Mr. Goschen and his "commercial acquirements," who knows as much or as little about naval architecture as about law or theology, to determine whether we should retain or lose our power at sea. Perhaps after all it is a positive advantage to get rid of a clever and energetic official, in order that, as in this instance, he may be in a position to warn the nation of its danger. During the past few months we have been spared the pain of hearing that Her Majesty's ships were in the erratic habit of getting ashore for no very sufficient reason, but the old story is revived—in a fortunately mitigated way indeed—by the news that the Supply touched on a rock off Cape Palmos, on the Guinea Coast, some six weeks ago. Happily the ship—which it need not be said belongs to a different category from the Agincourt or Lord Clyde,—got off with little real damage, and in condition, after temporary repairs, to sail for England or the Cape, to undergo thorough overhaul. Many is the growl I have had in my time at the Audit Department, and I can remember on one occasion receiving a polite request from the India Office to refund some seventy odd thousand rupees of batta disbursed to hard-working sowars. Instances of administrative wastefulness might be advanced against any country, but certainly not against thrifty Germany after this story fresh from Berlin. It is said that when General Count Von Moltke was, with hostile intent, resident at Versailles, he one day ran short of snuff, and failing to find any "sneeshin" of his own private particular brand, he instructed one of his people at the War Office at Berlin to forward him a packet, which was purchased and forwarded with Prussian military promptitude. Moltke snuffed away and battered Paris. Peace was at length proclaimed, the indemnity began to flow in, and the Prussians began to reckon up their little war account. Amongst the petty cash payments made by the War Office appeared this *nochmehldagewesenes* item "for one pound of extra fine with-of-Tonquin-beau-perfume highly impregnated snuff by His Excellency the Count Von Moltke, commanded, three thalers seven and a half silver groschen." To pass such an item as this was out of the question, and the General at the same time a querish customer to retrench. Still a skinflint hardy official was found, who held that snuff for the great leader was no item to be charged against the exchequer. The demurrer thus raised was submitted by one authority to another, folios of explanatory essays were written, the Crown lawyers were at last consulted, and they decided that even the cunning tactician must not snuff at the expense of the nation. So, after sixteen months of writing and the expenditure of reams of foolscap, Von Moltke all the while ignorant of the matter, was called upon with peremptory politeness to pay for his perfumed snuff—a demand which he at once complied with. Be this story true or not, this certainly is, and goes to prove the infinitesimal economy practised *par excellence* in army administration. The story refers to a cow's hide, and is that on the morning of the 29th June 1866, having fought the successful action of Soor—about half-way between Nachod and Trantenau on the previous day, the Guards were breakfasting solidly though hurriedly. They had been on the march for nine successive days, and had some sharp fighting with the immediate prospect of more—realized a few hours later by the battle of Königinhof, at which they overthrew the Austrians in splendid style. To each regiment had been allotted a certain number of requisitioned bullocks. The whole had been slaughtered, skinned, butchered, and relegated to the messes in due course. As the men were discussing their rations, scouts came in with the intelligence that the Austrians were close at hand in force: the men at once fell in, the columns were put in order of march, and in a few minutes the corps was advancing to meet the enemy. The Grenadier Guards were as usual conspicuous for their smartness, and hurried to the front with such eagerness that they omitted to secure the hide of the defunct cow, of whose carcase they had breakfasted. So far so well. In the Prussian army, in peace or war, everything has to be accounted for. It appears that this cow hide should have been "returned into the store," but when the regimental quarter-master came to inquire for the integument it was not forthcoming, and the non-commissioned officer whose duty it was to have preserved the hide for ulterior sale, had, in the hurry of breaking up the bivouac and preparing to face the foe, omitted to secure it, and as an Austrian bullet deprived him of the number of his mess, he could not well account for it. The hide was missing and was not forgotten even in the hour of victory. The loss was duly reported, and from office to office travelled upwards till it reached, together with a voluminous correspondence extending, like in the case of Von Moltke's rappee, over fourteen or fifteen months till it reached the Controller of Military Accounts. The pith of the acres of closely written official paper was that there had been a cow on a certain date; for the cow's consignment there was a voucher; when she was made over to the Grenadier Guards she had a hide that epedermis was Government property representing a certain fixed sum; the hide was not forthcoming, the State must be credited with its value. It was decided that the Colonel of the gallant regiment, who had all to do to get his men together and to hurry them into action, should have his pay docked to the tune of three thalers, that sum being the fixed regulation price of a cow hide. The Colonel resisted the "cut" of the Audit Department, alleging that the loss of the skin was an accident of war, for which a regimental commander could not be answerable: but this line of defence availed him nothing, for in Berlin they have military financiers even harder hearted than Colonel Chitty himself. A control of this kind would have saved us a million or two in Abyssinia, but it might be effected without reams of protocols, evidence, and inquiries, tied up in red-tape.

Lieutenant Costabadie, of the Royal Horse Artillery, is, I rejoice to say, rapidly recovering from his severe injuries. The Prince Imperial has successfully passed into Woolwich much to the delight of the Empress. Further experiments are to be made with the Whitworth 9-pounder gun. Beyond a doubt it is the best weapon yet brought out, and, in spite of the official coldness of the War Office to the great engineer, must be adopted in our service.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KHANDEISH, 13TH NOVEMBER.

IT may not be uninteresting to your readers to know that the only matter which can possibly mar our felicitous existence in this district, so long as the present delightful climate lasts, is the perusal of certain letters in your Church Gate Street contemporary, which an organ of such high principles and respectability, having, it is hoped, the education and not the stultification of its readers in view, would do well to reject as assinine and extremely irritating to all intelligent men with any respect for their own intellects and for civilization.

It is right in the cause of justice to state that the Mahar for whose murder Nusserwanjee Framjee and Dinsha Rustumjee have received the very moderate sentences of six and three months' simple imprisonment, respectively, suffered a most persistent and brutal beating at their hands without any provocation whatever, and the evidence went to show that even if he had not been labouring under disease of the spleen, yet the blows and kicks which he received would have laid him up for several days.

It is to be hoped that the unlucky Parsees will make some recompense to the wife of the deceased, who has petitioned the authorities to this effect, and seems by no means satisfied with the decision of the Sessions Court, which has brought her no pecuniary compensation for her loss, which is to her of course a material one.

LAHORE, 12TH NOVEMBER.

I TELEGRAPHED to you to-day that rumours are current here of a great Russian defeat in Khiva, and in doing so told you almost all I knew about it. The natives add that the defeated force is retreating on its base, and that urgent calls to the Governor of Turkistan for reinforcements have been met with ominous declarations of inability to furnish them. The whole may be a gross exaggeration of the discomfiture of some solitary detachment, but there is on the other hand the consideration that the Russians have not been so short a time in Central Asia as to expose solitary detachments to attacks from their spirited enemy in such a howling wilderness. I give the news for what it is worth, at a time when Russia is making a determined effort to overcome the Khanate that has so long endangered the rear of its operations on the Yarkund frontier and in Bokhara. If there is any real foundation for the rumour we shall probably hear more about it in the next special bulletins of *Indian Public Opinion*, which is always well informed in Central Asian and Cabul affairs. This evening's issue, however, says nothing about it.

Talking about rumours, reminds me that the natives here and on the frontier have a stronger and libellous one of connecting the deaths of Sir Henry Durand and Lord Mayo with their supposed hostility to the Maharaja of Cashmere! They say the Nawab of Tonk was innocent of the intrigues of which he was the unconscious minister, but remark that elephants were not often visible at Tonk on State occasions before Sir Henry's visit—in fact were rather a novelty to the frontier men who had not travelled into the Punjab and Hindustan. This may be easily disposed of by the rejoinder that the presence of the elephants was a mark of respect to the Lieutenant-Governor, but the fact remains that Sir Henry Durand was not the first to suffer from entering a gateway on an elephant—an almost parallel instance being near at hand in the assassination of Nao Nehal Sing (the heir-apparent of Maharajah Kurruck Sing, the successor of Runjeet) at the Huzooree Bagh gateway of the fort of Lahore.

One might go on for ever retailing native notions—I only mention this one as an indication of the manner in which the mind of the lower strata of Punjab native opinion is untrammelled by official reports and blind to the fact of their concoction by Major This or Colonel That—unquestionable authorities. Middle aged Punjabees have yet to forget the little accidents of the old raj.

Those here who draw comparisons between the punishment meted out to the respective perpetrators of the Allahabad Gun Carriage Factory and the Saugor Barracks, admire the florid pretension of the opening paragraph of the Government resolution, and then ask with a sneer what would have become at home even of a Royal Engineer who had been guilty of "the most signal instance, &c."—can still express considerable sympathy with Colonel Pollard. He has for years back done good service on the Grand Trunk Road, and latterly had the delicate task of licking the State Railway cubs, trained in the lavish school of contractors on guaranteed railways, into some sense of the necessity for conforming to the rules of their new masters. Government may have done well in disdaining to flagellate below the grade of Executive Engineer; but all, except those who have been bred to hatred and contempt of the P. W. D., must question the justice of calling to account the Chief Engineer of a vast tract like the Central Provinces for the failure of *one* of his works, although that individual one cost us £166,000. Those who know what a mass of proper work the Chief Engineer of a province has to deal with will draw rein before censuring Colonel Pollard.

It is to be hoped the President in Council will now turn to the public scandal of our traction engines and confess that the warning presented by certain woodcuts in the *Graphic*" was thrown away. After being brought out at great expense, the Postal Department is reduced to endeavours to "utilize" them—a significant phrase. The larger engine made its last public appearance on the 8th instant in a trip from Rawul Pindee towards Jhelum to bring up Government stores. The last my informant heard of her was that she had, by the assistance of the bullock train, got out 20 miles—a result which after recent performances entitled her to rest and be thankful, especially for the damage done to the trunk road with her steel tyres—India-rubber having been finally discarded. It is said that it is no longer contemplated to run passengers by these engines; but were it otherwise, the traveller would be rash who gave up the worst of the gharries of poor-run-off-the-road Jeetoo for a seat in the Punjab steam-train. From existing data, I would, in a 20 mile race, back the monster Sikh field gun (in front of the Museum) with 20 bullocks to walk away from the Chenaub or Jhelum—handicapping the former by loading with the heaviest file of Revenue circulars in the Civil Secretariat.

General Cunningham, the Director General of the Architectural and Archæological Survey, arrived here on the 7th, and stayed one day—then proceeding back towards Delhi. He is said to have inspected the Museum,—which little required it, being in admirable order. (The Nagpore Museum, bye-the-bye, wants inspecting sadly—at least it used to do. (Antiquaries are looking out for the publication of General Cunningham's first annual report, which will probably contain the results of the systematic exploration of the Punjab Indo-Greek remains, in which the General has shown a sustained interest by his several visits to the Punjab within the last twelve months. The collection of fragments from the buried cities in the Lahore Museum is becoming of great interest, many of the specimens exhibiting the most marked indications of European origin. The faces, figures, and drapery of the numerous statues bear unmistakeable signs of the Greek chisel, as does also, in particular, a well preserved capital of a pillar. It is a matter of regret that the antiquarian officers of Runjeet Sing have been before us and enriched the Museums of Italy and France by the spoils of the topes.

It has not been made public yet how Mr. Baden Powell, officiating Conservator of Forests, is to be provided for, now Dr. Stewart has come out to resume his appointment. Mr. Baden Powell was formerly a Judge of the Small Cause Court, at which time his law lectures will be remembered, but his claim to public attention at present rests on his production of the "Raw Products" and "Manufactures of the Punjab"—two books, illustrated with photographs and wood-cuts, that should be read by all who have an interest, literary or pecuniary, in such substantial subjects. His qualifications as a musician and painter are equal to those of a literary and official character.

Some gentlemen at Umritsur are quietly making a good thing out of silk, having imported continental operators. The cocoons are brought in from the hills, and the demand is such that the tea planters are becoming alive to this source of profit. The manufacturing processes are well worth seeing, but the steeping of the unfortunate cocoons in boiling water reminds one of the tales of lobster martyrdom and renders one unable to give much pity to the men and women who have to plunge their fingers into the scalding mass.

You do not appear to have noticed the postings of engineers to Ajmere to commence the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey—Ajmere to Ahmedabad. The superintending engineer is Mr. Collet, who has been transferred from the Rawul Pindee District of the Northern (State) Railway, and is accompanied by one or two other engineers from the same line; perhaps a sign that a reduction and reorganization of staff is not far off. Readers of the delightful pages of now-neglected Tod will envy these engineers the scene of their operations, but look with dread to the appearance of culverts made from the stones of venerable temples *à la Great Indian Peninsula Railway*. The Punjab Northern Railway is to be ballasted for fifty miles with broken bricks from the ruins of Lahore—millions of cubic feet being ready stacked along the line between the city and river; but its engineers have not yet emulated your own by "utilizing" (as they term it) the excellent red sandstone of Jehangeer's tomb. I am however perhaps doing the Punjab engineers some injustice by the insinuation, as bricks in any quantity can be had here by digging under the surface—almost every house in the station being built from the old bricks buried under its site. Those who daily see houses being raised in this way can realize the fact that the Lahore of the present cannot compare with the several older cities—which are said by Burnes to have extended from east to west five miles with an average breadth of three. These dimensions much exceed those given by Bernier and Finch in much the same manner as theirs in turn exceed the proportions of the present city. Burnes refers to earlier times when Lahore was the seat of the Ghuznee dynasty or under the sway of the fabulous Hindoo raj as stretching back to Porus.

The Volunteers have become very active and absolutely nauseating in their exhibition of the recently served out Snider. There are about 120 foot and 30 horse. The latter will never look well till their horses are less miscellaneous and their carbine pockets are stuffed with something more dangerous than old shirts. It appears ridiculous that the mounted company have been armed with the long rifle, which of course cannot be used on horseback. The prescribed drills for manufacturing "effectives" are now nearly over and everybody is practising for the gold badge competition. The editor of our local paper being in command of the mounted troop, the movement does not want printed stimulant. Lord Northbrook on his recent progress took especial care to encourage the officers, but did not break the sweet dream of *ennui* of any of the doing-duty officers at Mean Meer by directing that one of them shall divert himself by looking after the corps. Now Captain Conway Gordon has left for Calcutta (where, by-the-bye, I see he has realized his fancy for a troop of Volunteer Lancers).

I was guilty of an error in my last letter in stating that the route of the Lieutenant-Governor's camp lay through Moultan. From Montgomery it proceeds to Jhung and soon to Dehra Ismail Khan.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

ON Saturday morning, by appointment, a deputation of the Justices waited upon the Viceroy at Parell house at 9 o'clock, to present to His Lordship the address which had been previously agreed upon. Although only a very few hours' notice had been given of the appointment, a large number of Justices were in attendance, amounting to fifty or sixty, Europeans and natives together. Among those present we observed—John Connon, Esq., Hon. J. A. Forbes, Capt. Robinson, Capt. W. Walshe, Fraser Hore, Esq., N. Spencer, Esq., N. Spencer, Junior, Esq., Lieut. Morland, Dr. Hewlett, Henry Forman, Esq., Dr. C. F. Ogilvie, J. F. Moir, Esq., W. Martin Wood, Esq., Hon. Mulguldas Nathoobhoy, Hon. Narayen Wassudewjee, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Venayekrow J. Sunkersett, Shapoorjee Sorabjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Rao Sahib Wishwanath Mundlik, Shantaram Narayen, Kessowjee Naique. His Lordship being punctual to the appointment, the deputation, headed by Mr. Connon, the Chairman of the Bench, were in equally ready attendance, when Mr. Connon read an address, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Right Honourable LORD NORTHBROOK, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—The Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay desire to express their great gratification at seeing your Lordship here a second time within a year, and now as the chief representative of our Gracious Sovereign in this great dependency of Her Majesty's Empire.

We desire to renew the expression of our allegiance to the Queen, and to the Government of which, under Her Majesty, your Lordship is the head.

This Corporation has for the last seven years been chiefly occupied with the government of our Municipality, of the importance of which your Lordship will judge when we mention that about £350,000 a year have been spent upon it. Our necessities are still great, and in view of these necessities and of possible changes in our Municipal constitution, in case such should receive your Lordship's sanction, we, without introducing any controversial matter into this address, solicit your Lordship's favourable consideration on behalf of the people of the city, whose interests we may be said in some measure to represent. Your Lordship, no doubt, is already well informed as to our needs and situation generally in those respects.

Your Excellency, during your brief stay here, will find yourself in the midst of the largest population that is gathered together in any city in India—with a greater variety of races, castes, and customs than are found elsewhere in the East. The favourable geographical position of Bombay, and its excellent harbour, have in the course of years been the means of bringing together in this city an immense body of people, principally engaged in commercial pursuits, who have been long and favourably known for the industry, and enterprise, and their loyalty to British rule; and when your Excellency takes leave of Bombay at this time, we trust you may be able to carry away with you a favourable impression alike of the city and of the people.

To your Lordship personally we will only further express our thanks for the honour of this visit—the first made by any Viceroy or Governor-General—with a view to the transaction of public business and the conduct of the greatest affairs of State, whilst here; and we beg leave now to express our hope that the visit may be satisfactory in every way to yourself, as well as beneficial to this Presidency, that we may have the honour of seeing you again and again amongst us, and that your Lordship's Government of India, in the interests of the people everywhere, may be long, prosperous, and happy.

Signed on behalf of the Corporation of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
JOHN CONNON, Chairman.

Bombay, 16th November 1872.

The address was very elegantly engrossed on vellum and enclosed in an elegant case, which Mr. Connon, after having read the address, respectfully requested His Lordship to receive on behalf of the Corporation of Justices of the city of Bombay. The Viceroy was pleased to receive the address, and, handing it to an aide-de-camp in waiting, addressed the deputation as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—You remind me that there is collected together in this city of Bombay a large population differing widely among themselves in race, religion, and customs. Great as those differences may be, in one respect, at least, the people of Bombay are unanimous, and that is, in their attachment to the British Government and their hearty loyalty to the Queen. They have given proof of this upon many previous occasions and now again by the warmth and cordiality of the welcome with which they have greeted my arrival among them as Her Majesty's representative—a welcome which it will be a great gratification to me to bring under the special notice of Her Majesty.

I believe that the assembly in Bombay of the Executive Council of the Government of India will enable us, with the valuable addition of the advice and assistance of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who becomes a Member of the Council when it meets in this Presidency, to dispose satisfactorily of several questions of importance which affect the interests of this city.

For myself, I return my very sincere thanks for the kind sentiments towards me personally which are contained in your address, and I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to be able again to visit Bombay.

Afterwards, by request, Mr. Connon introduced to the Viceroy a few of the leading members of the deputation, amongst whom were the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Wasudewjee, Dr. Hewlett, Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. V. J. Sunkersett, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Shantaram Narayen, Captain Robinson, late L. N., Mr. A. C. Gumpert, Captain Morland, Captain W. Walshe, Mr. Fraser Hore, Mr. H. Forman, Dr. Ogilvie, Mr. J. F. Moir, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Messrs. Raghunath Narayen, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nana Morojee, and several other gentlemen.

After this the deputation withdrew, much pleased with His Lordship's courteous reception.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

ON Saturday morning at 9-30 A.M. the following gentlemen, namely, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, chairman, Mr. James Macalister, deputy chairman, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, Mr. R. E. Bickerdike, Mr. E. Lord, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, members of committee, and Mr. James Taylor, secretary, waited on His Excellency the Viceroy, as a deputation from the Chamber, to present the following address from the members:—

To His Excellency
The Right Hon. Lord NORTHBROOK, G.M.S.I.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, cordially unite with all other classes of the community in offering to your Lordship our sincere congratulations, and in bidding you a hearty welcome, on this occasion of your first State visit to Bombay after assuming the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

When your Lordship landed at Bombay six months ago on your way to the seat of Government at Calcutta, you did the Chamber the honour, during your short stay, to receive a deputation of the Committee of Management appointed to lay before you the views of the members on certain questions of great importance to the commercial interests of this part of India; and it is in reference to these still unsettled questions that they avail themselves of the present opportunity of placing briefly before your Lordship their opinions thereon.

At the time referred to, full information regarding the terms and character of the purchase of the Elphinstone property by the Government of Bombay, and the views of the Government of India regarding the completion of the works and the management of the estate, had only just been made public; the Committee therefore took the liberty of representing to your Lordship the desirability of the mercantile community of Bombay being allowed an opportunity of expressing an opinion as to the best mode of utilizing the property before the question was settled by Government.

The Committee also represented that, as the Elphinstone purchase had placed new heavy burdens on trade, without giving any increased accommodation, it would not be possible to augment the revenue of the port until docks were constructed in which large sea-going vessels could load and unload; and that the funds required to complete the Elphinstone estate should therefore be provided by Government, free of any charge for interest while the works were in progress, and the port only made to pay interest on the capital thus expended from the date that the docks were handed over to the Port Trustees ready for use.

A special general meeting of the members of the Chamber was held shortly afterwards, at which resolutions were unanimously passed, to the effect that the Government of Bombay should be urged to take early steps to place the management of the Elphinstone property, and all other public bunders and landing-places, in the hands of a Port Trust constituted in accordance with the views expressed by the Government of India; and that the scheme proposed for completing the Elphinstone property, and providing accommodation for the shipping of the port, should be proceeded with as promptly as possible, and the necessary funds provided by the Government of India without any charge for interest on the outlay until the works were completed.

These resolutions were in due course submitted to the Government of Bombay, and printed copies forwarded to the Government of India for information.

Since then the members of the Chamber have seen with satisfaction that a bill has been introduced into the Council of the Honourable the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations only, intended to provide for the constitution of a Trust, under which it is proposed to place the conservancy and management of the harbour, wharves, and portions of the foreshore belonging to Government.

In reference, however, to this bill, the members of the Chamber have noticed with regret that, according to its provisions, all money advanced for the construction of harbour works would bear interest, even while those works were incomplete, and consequently incapable either of rendering any service to trade or yielding any revenue.

It is believed that an expenditure of a million sterling will have to be incurred on the basins or docks and other necessary works, before the landed estate of the Elphinstone property, which is to be charged to the Trust, can become productive; and if interest on the expenditure is to be charged while the works are in progress, the trade of the place must inevitably be greatly injured.

We therefore earnestly hope your Lordship may be pleased to take our request into your immediate consideration, and to arrange that provision be made in the bill by the Government of Bombay for the necessary funds being provided on the terms we have suggested.

Prior to the date of the Elphinstone purchase, the improvement of the port of Bombay had, we hardly need remind your Lordship, been so far recognized as something more than a merely local object, and imperial funds had been advanced free of interest for the construction of several expensive works; the port was never asked to pay interest on these works while in progress, and we would respectfully submit to your Lordship that the fact of the trade of the port being now burdened with the Elphinstone property, does not constitute a good reason for the improvement of the harbour being made henceforward entirely a local instead of both a local and imperial consideration.

Another subject of the greatest importance to the commercial and general interests of the people of Western India—namely, direct railway communication between Bombay and Northern India *via* Guzerat and Rajpootana—was briefly referred to by the deputation which had the honour of waiting on your Lordship in April last.

The necessity of such a line has been urged by this Chamber on Government on various occasions during the past six years, for the members are thoroughly persuaded that there is no line of railway so urgently required by the country.

The importance and value of such a line, alike on political and commercial grounds, has been repeatedly recognized by successive Governors-General, Governors of Bombay, and by eminent public servants on both sides of India.

The Marquis of Dalhousie, in his memorable minute of 1853 on Indian railways, said—"A line of railway connecting Upper India with the Western Ports, and with the Presidency of Bombay, would be of great political and commercial value, and he begged leave strongly to advocate its construction."

Little has, however, been done to give effect to his views, and the members of the Chamber have noticed with regret that the action which has been taken by the Government of India in this matter is likely to be injurious instead of useful to Bombay.

A State line proceeding from Delhi to Ajmere is already under construction, and yet not only have no steps been taken on this side of India for a line from some point on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Ajmere, but, according to the information before us on the subject, it is not yet decided that anything shall

COTTON CROP REPORT.

We have been favoured by the Cotton Commissioner with the following report :—

GUZERAT.

Mr. F. Turner, District Inspector for Guzerat, furnishes the following report up to 11th instant :—

"DHOLLERA.—Weather cold in the mornings, warm during the day. Cotton plants looking very strong and healthy, some of the most forward are in blossom. No cotton exported during the week. Wheat 16 seers, jowaree, 25, dhall 8, bajree 19, rice 8, ghee 1 per rupee.

"AHMEDABAD.—Weather cool; dew falling. Cotton plants healthy, also all grain crops. Cotton Rs. 18 per maund. Bajree 21 seers, wheat 12, gram 17, muth 18 per rupee.

"VEERUMGAUM.—Weather good for crops. Cotton plants doing well. A flight of locusts passed the Chorolee station on the 8th instant, and did damage to the fields sown with wheat. Cotton Rs. 19 per Bengal maund. Bajree 20 seers, jowaree 23, rice 11½, wheat 15, gram 17 per rupee.

"KAIRA.—Weather cool. Bajree, jowaree and kodra crops all cut down. Cotton plants doing well. Cotton Rs. 18 per Bengal maund. Rice 12 seers, toor dhall 11, wheat 12½, kodra 27, bajree 18 seers per rupee.

"SURAT.—Weather favourable for the cotton plants; dew falling during the night. Ginned cotton Rs. 21 per Bengal maund, churka Rs. 20. Rice 15 seers, wheat 10, gram 13, toor dhall 8, bajree 25, jowaree 20 per rupee."

The subjoined report up to 11th idem, is from Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Surat and Broach :—

"The crops on the bhatta land down the Nerbudda, although healthy enough, do not seem to be quite so vigorous as they were about this time last year. This might be owing to the flooding of the river having been less.

"Toor and other crops in good condition, and may safely be expected to give at least a *fair* yield.

"Early jowaree is just ripening into a promising harvest. The late sown is about 18 inches high.

"Notwithstanding the abundance of the grass crop, the price of hay does not seem to get lower.

"Weather quite seasonable."

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, District Inspector for Khandeish and the Deccan, reports up to 11th instant as follows :—

"Clear weather continues. There is no change in crop prospects, which are very promising. No rain has fallen and is not required in most parts of Khandeish even for the rubbee, the soil being sufficiently moist to mature this, should no accident in the way of blight occur. In Mulligaon rain is wanted for the cold weather crop, but it would injure cotton and jowaree still unharvested. Cotton picking goes on, and the quality of the staple is considered satisfactory. Its condition is also good as there has been no rain to injure it, and worm stain is also little noticeable.

"In Bhimthadi (Poona) the cotton crop promises well, but rain is required for the cold weather jowaree (shali)."

The annexed report up to 11th idem has been forwarded by Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments, Khandeish :—

"The weather continues very favourable, the nights being pretty cool, and the temperature in the mornings falling sometimes to 60 degrees.

"Harvest operations are being rapidly pushed forward. The cotton crop is progressing most favourably and maturing rapidly; picking operations, however, are progressing slowly for want of more labourers, as the jowaree harvest is not yet finished.

"The cotton in general is of excellent quality and very little stained. It is rather early yet to ascertain a correct estimate of the yield. However in several of the talookas the outturn is fully expected to be a 1/-anna crop.

"The rubbee sowings have germinated satisfactorily and are progressing favourably.

"Price of kuppas from new crop from Rs. 5½ to Rs. 6 per maund of 90 lbs.

"Price of grain in the bazaar as follows :—

Jowaree 11 seers per rupee.
Bajree 11 do. do.
Wheat 9½ do. do."

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, District Inspector for the Southern Maratha Country, has forwarded the following report up to 9th instant :—

"All crops in this division continue to make good progress. The monsoon crops may be considered as secure; they want no more rain and are ripening fast. As a rule, the cold season crops also look well, but I have passed through much country where the fields are lamentably dirty, the plants quite choked with grass and weeds. Much of the cotton of the north-eastern districts has been sown very late, and is not more than from 7 to 10 inches high; it is far too soon to say how the crop of such fields will turn out. The fields sown earlier look very well, and the plants are taller and very strong.

"Wheat grain this year earlier sown. Cotton and other cold weather crops only require another good shower, say in a fortnight or three weeks hence, for excellent crops to be the result. All reports from the south and south-eastern districts are very good. Thunder showers have been general during the last few days. I yesterday drove through some 20 miles of cotton country, where the showers had ranged from 40 to 120 cents; in all *cleared* fields this will do great good. The "Dewalee" holidays are hardly over here yet, and consequently very little cotton is leaving for the Coast. The temperature has been mild-quite cold at nights and in the early mornings, the thermometer (in the shade) showing as low as 53° at daybreak and g-tting as high as 84° by mid-day. In my report, dated 26th ultimo, I gave areas of cotton cultivation so far as they had then been made up, they are now *inclusive* of those already submitted, but still incomplete as follows :—

	1871-72. Acres.	1872-73. Acres.	Remarks.
In seven talookas of the Dharwar zillah...	364,126	386,720	The returns for 1872-73 are as yet chiefly *approximate*, but can be relied on for all general purposes.
In seven talookas of the Belgaum zillah...	161,476	157,476	
In seven talookas of the Kaladghi zillah...	274,606	236,370	
Totals.....	798,208	780,566	

"It will be seen from the above, that the area this year will probably be a little less than last, but "so far as can be judged at this early stage of the plants' progress," the crop of 1872-73 promises to be larger than that of 1871-72."

The following report up to 9th instant has been furnished by Mr. W. Shearer, Superintendent of Experiments, Dharwar :—

"The weather up to Wednesday was fair, when showers were seen coming over from a north-east direction. The total rain-fall for the week amounts to 22 cents.

"The cotton crops in this village have kept on improving, but not so rapidly as they have done in some of the adjoining villages, where the plants have attained the height of 18 inches in places. The cleaning of the cotton fields has been got on with well during the week, but owing to a great number of the fields being very dirty, they will require going over several times to eradicate the weeds.

"The jowaree crop is ripening fast; wheat and gram crops are looking well."

SIND.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, District Inspector in Sind, submits his report up to 7th instant, as follows :—

"No rain but sky clouded at times with greater heat than is usual at this season of the year. Reports from the Sind districts state crop to be good and picking general, but nothing certain is as yet known concerning actual quantity.

"From the Panjab the reports are a little more favorable concerning the Mooltan District, very favorable in that of Guzerat, an average crop in Ludiana, and should rain fall, a good crop might be expected in the Lahore District.

"Arrivals by railway of cotton at Karrachee during the week small, and the quantity of cotton pressed for export small also."

The annexed report up to 7th idem is submitted by Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments in Sind :—

"During the past week we have had some very drying south winds which have told severely on the cotton fields where water was early discontinued; red worm and green fly are plentiful in mostly all the fields. Some of the cultivators estimate the probable out-turn now at from a ten to a twelve anna crop. This I believe to be a rather low estimate, but it is as yet difficult to say what the loss from locusts, want of water, boll worm and green fly may amount to up to date. Our highest yield of Sind cotton on the farm is over 100 lbs. clean staple per acre; the area of the field is 7 acres nearly. Some of our other fields of larger area average nearly the same figure; about one-third of the cotton picking is over.

"The yield of grain (bajree) is about one-quarter less this than it was last year.

"Fever is very severe in this part of the district just now."

THE KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.

Amount previously announced ..... Rs. 3,650

Subscriptions since promised.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs..... Rs.	100
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball	100
Sir Cowarjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I. (cheque received)	1,000
Kessowjee Naik, Esquire	300
Nusserwanjee Kessowjee, Esquire	200
Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esquire.....	200
Shamrao Vithal, Esquire.....	35
Pandurang Balkhadra, Esquire	10
Madhowrao Pandurang Barvey, Esquire.....	15
Charitable estate of the late Sorabjee Manockjee Settna.	50
Charitable estate of the late Furdoonjee Framjee Settna.	30
Muncherjee Framjee Setna	20
Total ... Rs.	5,710

VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Bombay, Nov. 15 Joint Secretaries.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We are told that the Professor of Horsemanship at the Hooghly College, who used to receive the handsome salary of Rs. 50 a month, has been dismissed on the score of economy, and a Muhammadan coachman appointed in his stead on Rs. 16 per mensem.—*Englishman.*

APPALLING MIRACLE.—The latest portrait of King Victor Emmanuel appears in the *Crusader* :—"His Majesty was looking even more repulsively ugly than usual, his head nearly disappearing between his shoulders in consequence of his increasing bulk, and his complexion, always dark, having become nearly black. His neck is now so short from obesity that his enormous moustaches rest on each shoulder, and a perpetual scowl clouds his face. The excommunication is written there in capital letters, and he seems, and probably is, the most miserable, as he certainly is one of the worst, of men."—*Catholic Examiner.*

OUR ROADSTEAD.—The present weather, so agreeable to us, with its clouded skies, frequent showers, and fresh breeze, is not at all relished by many on board the ships which now lie, or rather bob up and down, in our roadstead. A sailor loves a brisk trade-wind when he is out at sea, especially if the said wind be fair. But a sharp breeze, with alternating squalls, blowing over a chopping sea, with a landward bearing and a nasty shore on the lee, is by no means so appreciated. We hear that the masulah boatmen even—amphibious creatures though they be—don't much like the pitching, and tossing, and occasional knocking about their boats get when lying alongside of vessels in the roads. The sea presents a remarkable aspect, and really looks as if it enjoyed itself whilst at all this mischief. There is a joyful tumble about the waves, a merry ring about the roar of the breakers. The sight it presents as to colour is especially remarkable. First there is the beach, with its silver band of eversee thing surf. Then come light-green waves, each crowned with foam. Then the green grows darker, and the foam-crests of the waves less conspicuous. Then suddenly comes the sheet of deep-blue water, with the ships rocking thereon and the grey horizon bounding it in the distance. The sudden change in places from pale yellow green water, to the deepest sapphire tint, is very remarkable. Add to all this the fleeting bursts of golden sunshine flashing over the lit crests of the waves, or trailing of purple cloud-shadows over the many-coloured offing, and you have a not unlovely picture. The only hideous blots in the view are the broken pier and the remains of the wrecked vessels.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

THE INDIAN MAIL.

SHORTLY after the outbreak of the late war between France and Germany, the Indian mail, which had hitherto gone by Calais and Marseilles, was despatched by way of Ostend and the Brenner Pass to Brindisi. On peace being established a new treaty was made between England, France, and Italy for the passage of the Indian, mail *via* Calais and the Mont Cenis Tunnel, to Brindisi, and on January 5th last the first Indian mail, accompanied by the Postmaster-General of India and Capt. O'Brien, as our readers may remember, went by that route. The journey was successful, the Indian mail arriving at Brindisi twenty-four hours sooner than when it came by the Brenner Pass.

During the Franco-German war the duty of an officer in charge of the Indian mail was most arduous, and even critical. His pay was £100 a month and all his travelling expenses were paid. This was a special service, however, which was discontinued last May, and the care of the mail was then confided to regular couriers, with a fixed salary of £200. a year each and, 1l. 10s. a day for travelling expenses.

These officers on their way out take charge of the French, Dutch, and Belgian mails for India, and on the way home they deliver the mails for these countries to the proper authorities. This service is a source of considerable emolument to Her Majesty's Post Office. They also take charge of the letters and papers sent from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's offices in London to the captain of their mail steamer and to their agent at Brindisi.

The Foreign Office some months ago determined to send the correspondence for the British Legation in Rome by the Indian mail. An arrangement was made between the Secretary of State and the Postmaster-General for this purpose, and the despatches for Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome are now posted every Friday evening at St Martin's-le-Grand, and are delivered to the Queen's messenger at Ancona every Sunday afternoon, who takes them on to Rome. The despatches from the Embassy for the Secretary of State are also sent by the homeward Indian mail.

This arrangement is a great economy of money and time. Instead of sending, as formerly, a courier specially from London, the British Post Office takes charge of the despatches for nearly the entire way, and a Queen's messenger attached to the Embassy at Rome makes a weekly journey between that city and Ancona with the despatches from and to Her Majesty's Envoy. The Indian mail, moreover, anticipates the ordinary post by twenty-four hours.—*Overland Mail.*

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 4,20,00,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, exclusive of the value of sums Reassured, Rs. 65,00,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

The HOME RATES to which the above would be reduced during residence in Europe, with rates for other ages and for terms of years, can be had on application to the Company's

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & CO.

[The "INDIAN" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the risks attaching to Fire and Marine Business.]

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
INCORPORATED UNDER ACT X. OF 1865.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

I.—FUNDS INVESTED in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
II.—RETURN OF 10 PER CENT. of Premium GUARANTEED after 3rd year to Assured on the "Profit Scale," with prospect of quinquennial Bonus.
III.—ENTIRE DIRECTION in India.
IV.—POLICY-HOLDERS ENTITLED to appoint an Auditor
V.—NO AMALGAMATIONS.
VI.—REDUCTION to ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.
(The only Company which grants this complete concession.)
VII.—PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT of Claims.
VIII.—SPECIAL Protection to Assignees.
IX.—FAMILY PENSION Branch. Open to all classes.

Military and Naval Officers will find the arrangements of this Office peculiarly adapted to their convenience while employed on Home, Foreign, or Colonial Service.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained at the Head or Branch Office, or of any of the Company's Agents.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 4, CHURCH LANE:
R. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

LONDON,
BANKERS—THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.
AGENT—JAMES HASWELL, Esq., W.S.,
7, St. Andrew's Square.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.

On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Roondees and other orders for realisation, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz. :—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 18th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. | RANGOON. | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Horizontal high-pressure ENGINE, 12 Horse Power, complete, with CORNISH OILER, with all Fittings and Steam-pipes. Makers—Messrs. CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to the Undersigned.

HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co.
22, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a roomy four-seated well-built OPEN CARRIAGE, by W. J. and C. FELTON, Belgrave Square, London, in very good repair, with a PAIR of BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSES, age 6 and 7 years, both quiet, strong and free from vice, and go in double and single Harness, with a set of brass mounted double Harness.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of the best manufactures in

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

HOTELS.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

TURIN.
OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.
THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.
VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER,
JEEWANJEE & Co.

WANTED.

A Bombay Firm WANTS a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for the COTTON DEPARTMENT. Applications to be addressed "Alpha," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family
Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.
A large House in Military Square, Fort.
A Bungalow at Masagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
CARR BROTHERS,
17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEW
COLD SEASON STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

			Rs. a.
GLOVES	Gent's White Kid Gloves	Per Pair	3 0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	"	3 0
	Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	"	3 0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves	"	2 12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each		9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each		6 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each		6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk		12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.		60 0
	Badham's White shirts "		60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz		6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose		12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from		14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from		16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair		4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, a dozen for		20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze "		26 0
	Fine " " Drawers, each		6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth		11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool		18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool		19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk		22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits		30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits		32 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits		35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats		15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat		12 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, Derby and Stanhope		6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester		6 0
	Sola Topies new shape		5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps		25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians		15 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats		15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab		2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor		2 12
	The Romal Satin		3 0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.		
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb		1 0
	Coloured " "		1 8
	White Dress Ties, from		8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz		5 8
	" Coloured Borders		5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from		10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). Sponge Bags, from		1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest		11 0
	Do. without do.		10 0
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c. A large and assorted Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application to		

BADHAM AND CO.,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
HABIT MAKERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,
13, MEADOW STREET.

N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Rome, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Colours: Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Vestings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk Wove and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape. Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.

The knowledge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the material suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus having all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.

SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Overland or Up-country can obtain their Outfit made to order at Prices and Style not to be surpassed by any other House in India.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Suits, from	Rs. 60
Black and Blue Frock Coats	40
Black and Blue Morning Coats	28
Black and Oxford Mohons Cloth Morning Coats	28
Tweed Suits, D. B. Coat and Trouser	25
Fancy Doeskin Suits	30
Tweed and Angola Trousers	10
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	12
Whip Cords and Riding Tweed Trousers	18
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Trousers	15
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Breeches	15
Shikar Suits, of best quality	15
White Duck Suits	14
White Albert and Drab Albert Cloth Suits	14
White and Coloured Trousers	4 to 6
White Marsalla Waistcoat, from	5

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Oxford Cloth, in a variety of patterns		60
Oxford Cloth Shirts, best quality, per dozen		
White Shirts, from	42 to	54
Flannel Shirts, from	5 to	7
Silk and Wool Shirts, best quality		8
Spun Silk Shirts, best quality		9
White China Silk, best quality Shirt		10
Pure All-wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from	12 to	15
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality		18
White China Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality		18
Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits, from		9

Hats in every Newest Shape and Style.
Hosiery of every description from the best Manufacturers.
Self-Measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application, Post-free.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best Lamp do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' Anglish Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION
IS
NOW OPEN,
AND COMPRISES ALL
THE LEADING
NOVELTIES
OF THE
SEASON.

BALL DRESSES
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS.
LACES.
RIBBONS.
TARLATANS.
GRENADINES.
SILKS.
PARASOLS.
BONNETS.
HATS.
POLONAISES.
COSTUMES.
JACKETS.
MARAPOSA PIQUES.
YOSEMITE